

## Center for Slavic and East European Studies

# Newsletter

Editor: Anne Hawkins

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California  
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### NOTES FROM THE CHAIR

Every issue of the newsletter brings fresh information about the accomplishments of students and faculty in the area of Slavic and East European studies. I would like to draw your attention to several items in the November issue regarding UC Berkeley's Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, a resource of national importance. As the Spring 1989 course listings on page 8 demonstrate, the Department provides manifold opportunities for students to explore the field and to pursue their research interests. In addition to literature and Russian language and linguistics courses, the Department offers a variety of East European languages. Equally noteworthy is the fact that the faculty teaches not only the languages and literatures, but also the cultural history of the milieux in which those languages are spoken. Again, the Department's Russian language courses for social scientists have been a great success; more of Berkeley's advanced students in these fields have acquired superior Russian skills than ever before.

Another newsletter item concerns the major scholarly enterprise of 1988: an international conference on the millennium of the adoption of Christianity by the East Slavs. Sponsored by the Center, but conceived and organized by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, this conference, held in May, 1988, brought together dozens of scholars from eight countries (including the USSR) to advance the current state of knowledge about the origins and history of Christianity in Rus'. A fuller description of the conference can be found inside.

George W. Breslauer, Chair of the Center

#### HUNGARIAN LITERATURE TODAY: WHAT'S GOING ON? By Patricia Howard, First-Year Graduate Student in the Department of Political Science

What's interesting about literary life in Hungary at the moment is that no one quite knows where the limits lie. Since the departure of the former minister of culture, György Aczél, there has been a vacuum of authority within the Ministry of Culture. In addition, the loosening of cultural policy in the Soviet Union has increased the maneuvering room of Hungarian writers.

While officials I spoke with declared there were no more taboo themes, when pressed they admitted that the events of 1956 and the finer points of relations with the Soviet Union were still off limits. Nonetheless, even writers from the radical opposition such as Miklós Haraszti said that the situation has improved greatly. For example György Konrad, whose work had been banned for years, has been published again.

All this seems to have produced a great deal of exhilaration and anxiety. No one knows where the apparent lull in official intervention is leading or how long it will last, and memories of 1956, 1968 and 1981 have not subsided. Everyone

Continued on page 3



**THE ROLE OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE HISTORY OF RUSSIAN CULTURE**  
**Millennium Conference Held at Berkeley**

An international conference commemorating the millennium of the coming of Christianity to Rus' was convened in Berkeley, May 21-24, 1988. The intent of the conference, which brought together a distinguished international group of scholars, was to conduct an inquiry into the impact of Christianity on Russian culture from the tenth to the middle of the twentieth centuries. The investigation integrated a variety of topics: how Christianity affected the development of the Russian literary language; the influence of Christianity on the poetics, thematics, genres and symbolism of Russian literature from medieval to post-modernist; the interrelations between Orthodox theology and Russian metaphysics; aesthetics and the philosophy of language; the effect of Christianity on the ideology of the Russian state and, in general, on Russian cultural consciousness.

As a forum for scholars in disciplines ranging from linguistics, literary scholarship and history to theology and the history of ideas, the conference proved remarkably productive. In addition to American scholars representing more than twenty universities and colleges, there were Canadian, British, German, French, Italian, Polish and Soviet participants. For all the diversity of topics addressed in the forty-eight papers delivered by the participants in the fourteen panels, the conference presented a coherent picture of Christianity's role in the development of Russian culture.

The organization and program committee for the event included professors Robert P. Hughes (chair), Boris Gasparov, Irina Paperno, and Olga Raevsky Hughes (Slavic Languages and Literatures), and Nicholas Riasanovsky (History), with graduate student Tony Vanchu serving as administrative assistant. The conference was coordinated with similar conferences held at the Kennan Institute, Washington, DC, and at the Library of Congress, both of which focused on Christianity in the entirety of the East Slavic world. A three-volume publication of the UC Berkeley proceedings will be published jointly with those of the Kennan Institute conference.

The Role of Christianity in the History of Russian Culture was made possible by the support of the Division of Research Programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Ivan V. Koulaiieff Educational Fund, Inc., and the Slavic Center. Thanks are due to the members of the Bay Area and California academic communities who gave their enthusiastic support to this endeavor; many scholars presented papers, served as discussants and panel chairs, and constituted an active and demanding audience.

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF ACADEMIC COORDINATOR POSITION OPENING**

The Center for Slavic and East European Studies invites applications for Academic Coordinator (working title: Executive Director), appointment beginning spring, 1989. Duties include general administration; publications and public relations, including liaison with the media, public and private groups; contact with University departments and programs; preparation of reports and proposals; organization of lectures, workshops, conferences; coordination of fellowship competitions; fund-raising activities. Qualifications: advanced degree in subject area, administrative experience, demonstrated writing skills, ability to work well with University community. \$31,680-\$54,072. Send c.v., references and other pertinent information by November 15, 1988, to George W. Breslauer, Chair, Center for Slavic and East European Studies, 361 Stephens Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. AA/EOE.



agrees that the Hungarian communist leadership is facing its worst crisis: inflation and unemployment and the resulting social dislocations are expected to get much worse before they get better.

Sándor Csoóri and other populist writers have become active in organizing pressure groups such as the Democratic Forum. Csoóri maintains close ties to Imre Pozsgay, considered to be one of the leading reformers within the party and recently appointed minister of state. Csoóri said that for him the real test will be whether the party allows a truly independent paper to operate. But he admitted that groups like the Democratic Forum lack a detailed plan of action. It will take years to develop a political constituency capable of challenging the Communist party on its own ground. In the meantime, he stated, the immediate task of writers is to revive the idea of the Hungarian nation in order to heal the divisiveness brought about by forty years of "socialist internationalism."

Radical writers such as Haraszti criticize Csoóri's links with the Communist party. But even within the samizdat circles grouped around the journals Beszélő, Hirondo and A Demokrata there is disagreement on how closely, if at all, one should work with the communists. Critics of the radical opposition say they ask for too much and therefore achieve nothing. The radicals say that groups like the populists are perpetuating the moral compromise that the country made with Kadar after 1956: We promise not to push too hard, and in return we expect a better standard of living.

Many writers want nothing to do with political activism. Although critical of the current regime, they stressed that Hungarian writers must get back to the hard work of writing, that the country's literature had suffered enough from "hyperpoliticization." Young writers of the Oreley group headed by Peter Racz said they were more interested in aesthetic questions than in politics. Agnes Nemes Nagy, a highly regarded veteran poet, together with her husband, Balazs Lengyel, has revived the New Moon (Új Hold) group dedicated to launching new talent. She, too, believes that a writer's first duty is to his craft.

But in a country where poets make revolution, at least according to popular legend, art for art's sake is by no means an uncontroversial position to take. Peter Esterhazy, an avant-garde novelist who has been described as "unwillingly political," admitted that "...no matter how tired you are of talking about your political role as a writer in a socialist country, you can't avoid it. You can't pretend you're a normal writer living in a normal country."

### Speakers Bureau

Through the Speakers Bureau the Slavic Center continues to promote communication and cooperation with Bay Area schools and organizations. The service coordinates requests for speakers and offers honoraria to faculty and graduate students for speaking engagements. To find out more about the program, contact Dr. Elizabeth Shepard at the Center, 643-6736.

Education Abroad Program (EAP) in Budapest: Year-long and Fall semester programs are available. Courses are offered at Karl Marx University, utilizing faculty drawn from a number of institutions. Costs are comparable to UC Berkeley's; UC financial aid is possible. Contact EAP at 415/642-1356 and the Financial Aid office for more information. The Application deadline for UC Berkeley students for 1989-90 is NOVEMBER 11, 1988.



VIEWS OF PRE-REVOLUTIONARY RUSSIA  
By David Lee Powelstock, Graduate Student  
in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures

On September 19-20 Professor William C. Brumfield (Ph.D. UC Berkeley Slavic Department, 1973), a leading authority on Russian art and architecture, returned to Berkeley to give two slide lectures. Currently associate professor of Slavic languages at Tulane University, Dr. Brumfield is also the author of Gold in Azure: One Thousand Years of Russian Architecture (Boston: David R. Godine, 1983).

The two lectures displayed the remarkable panorama of pre-revolutionary culture existent in the Russian Empire. His first presentation, "Photographing the Russian Empire: The Color Work of Prokudin-Gorskii," emphasized the importance of Prokudin-Gorskii's work as a social and historical record. The photographs--most of them in vivid color--ranged from the bucolic to the monumental to the dramatic. In some cases Dr. Brumfield juxtaposed slides of turn-of-the-century architectural photos with his own slides of the same sites, demonstrating that most of the architectural monuments of the Empire have been well preserved and restored.

In his second slide lecture, "Art Nouveau Architecture in St. Petersburg: 1895-1914," Dr. Brumfield traced the emergence of the Russian style moderne movement from the eclectic style which had dominated since the 1870s. The latter, characterized by a reliance on heavy multi-style ornamentation, had begun to detract from the graceful, coherent cityscape for which Petersburg had been known. The architectural harmony of the city also affected the manner in which the new style, based on French, German and English models, was applied. Whereas style moderne, with its emphasis on color and plasticity, flourished in the more chaotic environment of Moscow, austere Petersburg applied the forms rather conservatively, limiting their influence largely to building facades. Dr. Brumfield noted several dramatic exceptions to this principle in the wealthy dacha community of Kamennyi ostrov, which was isolated from the Petersburg cityscape.

Interested readers can find more information in Dr. Brumfield's book, cited above. The lectures were held in conjunction with the Library of Congress exhibit, "The Empire That Was Russia: A Photographic Record By Prokudin-Gorskii," co-sponsored by the Slavic Center and the UC Berkeley library. Dr. Brumfield's first lecture was co-sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures.

THE 37TH ANNUAL CALIFORNIA KOLO FESTIVAL

Sponsored by the UC Department of Physical Education, the Kolo Festival presents its traditional Thanksgiving folk dance weekend on November 24-26 at Hearst Gym on the UC Berkeley campus.

This year the Kolo Festival highlights Yugoslavian dance, with an international roster of instructors teaching the dances of Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia and Croatia, as well as those of Greece and Bulgaria. On Thursday evening the Festival will feature a potluck Thanksgiving dinner and dance at the Durant Hotel, 2600 Durant Avenue. At Hearst Gym on Friday and Saturday, participants can attend morning and afternoon classes; in the evenings there will be ethnic music and dance performances as well as live music for dancing.

Everyone is encouraged to come to the parties and potluck; some dance background is recommended (but not mandatory) for the classes. Those who would like to learn the basics of Balkan folkdance before the November Festival may attend a Friday evening session of UC Folkdancers at Hearst Gym, 8:00 pm. See the Calendar for information on obtaining tickets for this enjoyable event.



YEVGENY REIN: "THE INFLUENCE OF THE SILVER AGE  
ON CONTEMPORARY SOVIET POETS"

By Stacy Gardner, First-Year Graduate Student  
in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures

By invitation of several colleges and universities, the Leningrad poet, Yevgeny Rein, has been traveling across the country conducting a series of lectures entitled "The Influence of the Silver Age on Contemporary Soviet Poets," accompanied by readings of his own poetry. He arrived in Berkeley on October 10 to give a Brown Bag Lunch talk, as well as a reading sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures.

As a representative of the Leningrad group of poets, Rein was influenced by writers such as Alexander Blok, Anna Akhmatova, Nikolai Gumilev, Mikhail Kuzmin and Osip Mandelstam, all of whom were active during the prolific era of Russian literary history known as the Silver Age, roughly associated with the first two decades of the twentieth century.

Rein pointed out the difficulty, shared with other young Soviet poets of the late 1950s, of establishing a place in the literary context of the time. The process of poetic evolution had been severed in the 1930s and 1940s as a result of tight controls placed on publications and the imposed "socialist realism" of the Stalin regime. The thaw which followed Stalin's death in 1953 left a new generation of poets facing a gap in literary development, with few predecessors and little sense of cultural continuity.

Rein opened his Brown Bag Lunch presentation by reading the famous poem by Alexander Blok, "Noch', ulitsa, fonar', apteka..." ("Night, a street, a streetlamp, a chemist's shop..."), a poem connected with the theme of the city of Petersburg (present-day Leningrad) and appropriate to the occasion, having been written on October 10, 1912. Blok is considered one of the greatest poets of the Silver Age.

Rein then described his first meeting with Anna Akhmatova. Akhmatova was the last living link to the Petersburg poets of the Silver Age. She had been a member of the Acmeist school, which tended to focus on the motif of Petersburg, then the capital of Russia, and sought inspiration in man-made culture. After the 1917 Revolution, those literary figures who had once frequented the same salons and cafés were dispersed, and Moscow was reestablished as the capital. Blok died in 1921; Gumilev was executed as a counter-revolutionary the same year; others emigrated to the West. Those who remained found it increasingly difficult to publish. Mandelstam was arrested, became a "non-person," and died in 1938, a fate shared by many other writers during the Stalinist terror. Akhmatova fell into disfavor after a bitter attack from Andrey Zhdanov in 1946, which resulted in her expulsion from the Writers' Union and virtual absence from print for years.

As a boy, Rein had been taken to meet Akhmatova by his aunt; several years later he found her address in Leningrad and arranged a visit. She welcomed the young artist and from that moment became mentor to Rein and other young poets such as Alexander Naiman, Dmitry Bobyshev, Alexander Kushner and Joseph Brodsky, thus laying the foundations for the Leningrad group. Yevgeny Rein's poetry has appeared in Soviet periodicals as well as in foreign publications. Three of his books are in press; so far only one has been published.





SOLIDARITY AND THE CURRENT CRISIS IN POLAND  
By Brian Sanders, First-Year Graduate Student  
in the Department of Political Science

At a Brown Bag Lunch on September 19, Dr. Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Warsaw and a leading spokesman for the Polish trade union Solidarity, focused his discussion of the Polish crisis on the need for political and economic reform.

Dr. Onyszkiewicz agreed with the Polish government's assessment that major economic reforms are imperative, mentioning specifically the need for more realistic price levels, greater administrative freedom for individual enterprises, and greater use of some market mechanisms in the organization of the economy. However, he pointed out that such reforms would require a period of austerity and a willingness on the part of the population to make some major sacrifices. Estimating the level of real popular support for the current Polish leadership at roughly 5 percent, he argued that the present government does not enjoy the legitimacy necessary to persuade the people to take on additional burdens voluntarily. Reform is further complicated by opposition from party members who view it as a threat to their vested interests.

Dr. Onyszkiewicz expressed his belief that Solidarity and other non-party organizations within society could play an important role in achieving economic reform, but that only Solidarity has the legitimacy necessary to convince people to make the requisite sacrifices. He argued that a restructuring of the social contract would undoubtedly reaffirm the leading role of the party, recognizing its monopoly of power in controlling state functions such as the military, heavy industry, banking and foreign policy. At the same time, other sectors of society would be granted greater democratic freedoms. He also urged the creation of a popularly elected second chamber of the Parliament, with the power to affect national legislation on some social and economic issues. He stated that such concessions on the part of the government are at least possible.

Up to now the talks between government and Solidarity leaders have been only "...talks about having talks." But Dr. Onyszkiewicz was confident that the two sides will be able to arrive at a compromise in the best interests of Poland. The immediate task of the negotiators is to work out an effective reform program and a strategy for its implementation. Citing the fact that the major demand of the strikers during the wave of strikes in August was the legalization of Solidarity and not immediate material gains, he asserted that the Polish people recognize the need for an organization to represent their interests. He concluded that there is no viable alternative to compromise for the present leadership if they want to avoid a tragic confrontation with their society.

WELCOME TO INCOMING GRADUATE STUDENTS

We are happy to introduce entering graduate students who have expressed an interest in Slavic and/or East European area studies. If you aren't on our list and would like to be, come by the Center and learn about our programs and services. We want to meet you!

Howard Allen	Sociology	BA Northwestern, 1983, MA Princeton, 1986
Sarah Banks	Comp. Lit.	BA Yale, 1986
Shari Cohen	Poli. Sci.	BA Columbia, 1985, MIA 1988
Barbara Connolly	Poli. Sci.	BA Brown, 1988
Caron Cooper	Energy & Resources Group	BS Cal Poly, MA Georgetown
Brian Davis	Poli. Sci.	BA, MA Emory, 1988



Stacy Gardner	Slavic	BA U. Massachusetts-Amherst, 1986
Katherine Gelhar	Slavic	BA Dartmouth, 1987
Patrick Henry	Slavic	BA Middlebury, 1987
Srdana Maslakovic	Slavic	BA Yale, 1988
Larry McLellan	Slavic	BA George Washington U., 1984
Elizabeth K. Newton	Poli. Sci.	BA Cornell, 1988
Ellen Rosenbaum	Slavic	BA San Francisco State U., 1979
Brian Sanders	Poli. Sci.	BA UC Berkeley, 1987
Matthew Siena	Poli. Sci.	BA Princeton, 1986
Rudra Sil	Poli. Sci.	BA UC Berkeley, 1988
Richard Stern	Economics	BA 1983, MA Georgetown, 1986
Jean Talbot	History	BA Mount Holyoke, 1987
Molly Wesling	Slavic	BA Barnard/Columbia, 1985
Robert Wessling	Slavic	BA Princeton, 1988
Brian Winkler	Poli. Sci.	BA McGill, 1986, MA Harvard, 1988
Nat Worley	Comp. Lit.	BA Amherst, 1987

### SLAVIC DEPARTMENT COURSE OFFERINGS For Spring 1989

In the Spring semester the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures will offer a range of skill and content courses at different levels. Of special interest at the undergraduate upper-division level are single-author courses on Chekhov (Sl. 134E; S. Karlinsky) and Nabokov (Sl. 134N; R. Hughes), a survey of Yugoslav literature (Sl. 170; R. Alexander) conducted in English, and a course on the myth of Petersburg in Russian literature and culture (Sl. 188; I. Paperno) conducted in Russian. In the lower-division, a Freshman seminar (Sl. 38, literature as a model of reality; I. Paperno) and the regular survey of twentieth-century Russian literature (Sl. 46; J. Grossman) will be offered.

In addition to regular second-semester offerings in Russian, Czech, Polish and Serbo-Croatian language at lower-division, upper-division and graduate levels, the Department will again offer the specialized course on Russian readings for social scientists (Sl. 202; G. Diment).

Among graduate literature courses, Russian modernism (Sl. 246A; R. Hughes), treating the major movements and genres in historical context from the 1890s to approximately 1930, is one of a new series of historical survey courses instituted at the graduate level; it follows the current course on realism. The last in the sequence, contemporary Russian literature, Sl. 246B, will be given in Fall 1989. The Department will also offer a seminar on structure and symbol in the nineteenth-century novel with reference to Saltykov-Shchedrin, Turgenev, Dostoevsky, and Tolstoy (Sl. 280; J. Grossman). Following the current course on Russian symbolism will be a study of post-symbolist poetry (Sl. 287; S. Karlinsky), covering Futurism, Surrealism, peasant poetry, emigre and recent poetry. Also offered will be a survey of post-Kievan through pre-Petrine literature, the second in a sequence of three courses on Russian literature before 1800 (Sl. 241B; H. McLean), and a course on Russian oral tradition, treating the bylina and other forms of orally transmitted literature (Sl. 240; H. McLean). Graduate literature courses presuppose sophistication in reading Russian and in interpreting literary texts.

Linguistic courses include Old Church Slavic, knowledge of which is necessary for the reading of medieval Slavic texts, and which is also the basis for studying the histories of the Slavic languages (Sl. 210; D. Frick); descriptive grammar of contemporary Russian (Sl. 222; A. Timberlake); historical grammar of Slavic languages (Sl. 230; B. Gasparov); and West Slavic linguistics (Sl. 233; A. Timberlake). A graduate seminar on the interaction of literature, language and cultural ideology in Pushkin's time (Sl. 280; B. Gasparov) lies at the intersection of the Department's varied interests.



## GIANMARIA AJANI ON SOVIET LAW

By David Lempert, Graduate Student in the Department of Anthropology

Dr. Gianmaria Ajani, associate professor of law at the State University of Trento, Italy, and visiting professor of law at the UC Berkeley School of Law, opened his discussion of the Soviet legal system on an ironic note. The audience of students and faculty confirmed his observation that American scholars view Soviet law as "false" and irrelevant, despite its large body of written law and the fact that it stems from a long European tradition, whereas these same scholars accept communist Chinese law as "real", although written law in China hardly exists.

In his October 5 Brown Bag Lunch presentation touching on Soviet law, Soviet culture, politics and comparisons with other societies, Dr. Ajani discussed the current status of law and legal institutions in the Soviet Union. He suggested key areas that Sovietologists might examine in order to evaluate changes occurring in the Gorbachev era. He began by describing the central tension in the Soviet legal system, that between positive law, or legislation, and doctrine, the interpretation of law by legal scholars. A part of this tension results from the fact that Soviet law is changing rapidly as Gorbachev attempts to modernize the economy, and as the Soviets continue to build rights and guarantees into written and constitutional law, a process which has been going on for several years.

The problem, explained Dr. Ajani, is that there is no existing tradition for the interpretation of new bodies of law concerning commercial relations and citizens' rights. Enforcement of laws on the books has been selective or slow: certain citizens' rights in the 1977 constitution, for example, have only begun to be enforced ten years later. And only now is the system legally recognizing the existence of conflicting interests. Among legal scholars, the most progressive are skeptical about the enforceability of written law and want a monopoly on the right to decide what is and isn't legal. In cases such as those concerning unearned income, they would like to interpret the law in such a way as to eliminate harsh enforcement of certain moral principles which are both impractical and uneconomic. However, judges still tend to ignore legal scholars and follow only ministerial directives.

Among the primary indicators of change in the Soviet legal system, Dr. Ajani noted, will be an increase in the powers of judges and in the rights of individuals against state bureaucracies. Should judges become able to reverse administrative laws on grounds of unconstitutionality, it will be a clear signal that the Soviet Union is moving toward an independent judiciary. Then, given the laws already on the books and the opportunities for testing them, the potential for reform will be great indeed.





LIBRARY NEWS  
By Allan Urbanic

New titles in the Reference Collection:

- The Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Magyar Tudományos Akademia). Budapest: Akademiai Kiado, 1987. A very useful directory to the organization and membership of the Academy. A bibliography of "Publications of the Academy" is on pp. 126-146. [AS205.M3.M331]
- Horak, Stephan M. Russia, the USSR, and Eastern Europe: A Bibliographic Guide to English Language Publications, 1981-1985. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1987. The third in a series of annotated guides to reference books and monographs devoted to Soviet and East European studies. [DJK9.A12.H6 1987]
- Hecht, Leo. The USSR Today: Facts and Interpretations. 3rd rev. ed. Springfield, VA: Scholasticus Pub., 1987. Gathers statistical information from a variety of Russian language sources. [DK17.H4 1987]
- Egan, David R. Russian Autocrats From Ivan the Great to the Fall of the Romanov Dynasty: An Annotated Bibliography of English Language Sources to 1985. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1987. [DK100.A12.E42 1987]
- Terry, Garth M. Yugoslav History: A Bibliographic Index Into English-Language Articles. "Bibliography of Southeast European History," Vol. 1. Nottingham: Astra Press, 1985. [DR305.A12.T471 1985]
- Weeks, Albert Loren. The Soviet Nomenklatura: A Comprehensive Roster of Soviet Civilian and Military Officials. Washington, DC: Washington Institute Press, 1987. [JN6521.W431 1987]

Center for Slavic and East European Studies

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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| Now through Nov 29<br>Brown Gallery (North<br>Foyer) Main Library<br>UC Berkeley                                       | <b>EXHIBIT:</b> A display of Hungarian books contributed to the Berkeley Hungarica Collection by the Hungarian Publishers' and Booksellers' Association. Included in this donation of over 1,000 volumes are works on Hungarian history and art, the history of the book publishing trade in Hungary, and Hungarian-American relations. Please see the September Calendar for library hours or call 643-9999. |
| Mon-Wed-Fri<br>B-4 Language Lab<br>Dwinelle NOON<br>Tues-Thurs<br>Slavic House<br>2347 Prospect St<br>Berkeley 7:00 pm | <b>SOVIET TV:</b> Screenings of the previous evening's newscast, "Vremia." On Tuesday, November 8 (election day), "Vremia" will not be shown.   |
| Wed Nov 2<br>442 Stephens<br>NOON  | <b>BROWN BAG LUNCH:</b> Michael Alexeev, visiting professor in the Department of Economics, will speak on "'Storming' in Soviet Enterprises: Causes and Consequences." Dr. Alexeev teaches microeconomic theory, mathematical economics and courses on the Soviet economy at George Mason University. He is a consultant at Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates in Washington, DC.                     |



Fri Nov 4  
Slavic House  
8:00 pm

PARTY: Commemorating the October Revolution with food, drink and dancing until...

Mon Nov 7  
223 Dwinelle  
4:00 pm

LECTURE: Gary Saul Morson, professor of Russian and comparative literature at Northwestern University and currently visiting professor at Stanford, will speak on "Prosaics and Anna Karenina." The lecture is sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures.

Wed Nov 9  
442 Stephens  
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Zbigniew Kowalewski, a Polish activist working in the movement for worker self-management, a delegate to the First National Congress and member of the Lodz regional presidium of Solidarity, will speak on "Solidarność: the Struggle for Workers' Democracy in Poland." Co-sponsored by AFT local 1474.

Wed Nov 9  
Badé Museum  
Pacific School  
of Religion  
1798 Scenic Rd  
Berkeley  
7:00 pm

PANEL DISCUSSION: "ONE THOUSAND YEARS OF CHRISTIANITY IN RUS': Reflections on Recent Developments." A Russian millennium celebration sponsored by the Graduate Theological Union, Pacific School of Religion. Participants include Professor Olga Raevsky Hughes (Slavic Department), Father Alexander Golitzin (visiting professor, Slavic Department), and Nicholas Riasanovsky (History Department), who will moderate the discussion. For more information call Michael Peterson at 415/258-6635.

Thurs Nov 10  
Slavic House  
8:00 pm

FILM: KNIFE IN THE WATER (in Polish, with English titles), directed by Roman Polanski.

Fri Nov 11  
Pacific Film Archive  
2625 Durant Ave  
Berkeley  
7:30 - 9:15

FILM: THE BELLS OF CHERNOBYL (1987, 85 mins., in Russian with English voice-over). Directed by Rollan Serguienko, THE BELLS OF CHERNOBYL portrays the aftermath of the reactor catastrophe. Shooting on location began only three weeks after the meltdown; included is footage of evacuated towns and villages near the plant and the responses of evacuees, many of whom express rage at the authorities responsible for the tragedy. The film demonstrates in a graphic manner the seriousness of the glasnost' impulse.

Mon Nov 14  
TBA  
4:00 pm

LECTURE: Dr. Vladimir A. Dybo, from the Institute of Slavic and Balkan Studies, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, will speak on "Nostratic Theory: Problems of Proto-Relations Between Language Families of Eurasia." Dr. Dybo is a leading specialist on Slavic prosody and theoretical linguistics. He is engaged in research on the remaining traces of the original relations among early languages. The lecture, which may be in Russian, is co-sponsored by the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures.

Tues Nov 15  
Grand Ballroom  
Meridien Hotel  
3rd and Market SF

LUNCHEON LECTURE: Nikolay Petrakov, deputy director, Central Mathematical Economics Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, will speak at a luncheon sponsored by the World Affairs Council. Dr. Petrakov is one of eight



11:45 am reception  
12:15 pm luncheon

visiting economists from the USSR Academy of Sciences. He will discuss perestroika to date and future goals. The entire delegation will be present. Members \$28, non-members \$32. Pre-paid reservations required by November 14. Call 982-2541 for more information.

Sat Nov 19  
1st Congreg. Church  
Post & Mason Sts. SF  
8:00 pm

CONCERT: Slavyanka, the Bay Area Men's Slavic Chorus, presents an evening of folk songs, brigand ballads and orthodox hymns from Russia and Eastern Europe. Tickets: \$10 general, \$8 students and seniors.

24 - 26 Nov  
Hearst Gym  
UC Berkeley campus

DANCE FESTIVAL: The 37th annual California Kolo Festival. Three days and evenings of folk dance, food and good music sponsored by the UC Department of Physical Education (see article in this issue). For information on tickets, classes and room numbers, write Sharon Skorup, 1186 Via Lucas, San Lorenzo, CA 94580, or call her at 415/278-2405.

Wed Nov 30  
442 Stephens  
NOON

BROWN BAG LUNCH: Victoria Bonnell, associate professor in the Department of Sociology, will speak on "Moscow Revisited," a report on the current situation.

Thurs Dec 1  
Slavic House  
8:00 pm

FILM: BORIS GODUNOV, a film on the life and times of the Tsar of Tatar descent whose brief rule spanned the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries during the "Time of Troubles," and marked the end of the Varangian dynasty.



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